

## Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Published & Unpublished Books

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**Abstract:**

At the back of the world, the greatest professor, lawyer, social reformer, economist, politician, historian, philosopher, freedom fighter, constitution maker, advocate for equality, a symbol of knowledge had passed in India. This personality was born in the holy land of India, and a bright sun shone that would lead all Indians from darkness to light. His name was Dr.

B.R. Ambedkar. They have ruled the entire world based on their knowledge. Even today, books written by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar are referenced by the best researchers in every nation and they are increasing their knowledge. He has developed a repository of his knowledge by studying for every day 16 to 18 hours in a world-renowned library. The librarians at that time said that the library and Dr. Ambedkar were the same for each other and also the only great man who built a house for books on the back of the world was Dr. Ambedkar. The article presented is written to explain the concept of Dr. Ambedkar and the Library. Various references have been collected and evaluated for this.

**Keywords:** Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Libraries, Books, Article, Struggles, India, Literature, Education, Views, Thoughts, Ideas

“If you have two rupees, buy one rupee bread and one rupee book. Because bread will help you to live, while the book will teach you how to live”. - -Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

**Introduction:**

Despite the disparity in India, one from the backward society has become famous worldwide because of his knowledge. That great person is Dr.B.R.Ambedkar. they has obtained degrees in various subjects from various reputed universities. He liked education from an early age and his father was an educator. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was fond of reading books, but the situation in the house was awkward. There was no situation to buy books. His father Ramji Ambedkar used to borrow from a lender to buy books. He believed that Dr. Ambedkar should learn to grow up and improve his backward community. He has shown a path of honor to the backward community through much suffering. He was used to do libraries wherever he went for education, the libraries are limited to them only, so intimate was the library. Once he had read the book, he could easily answer any question asked, So much reading was in their midst. Before the library started Dr.B.R.Ambedkar stood outside the library and kept reading until the library closed. They used to read and write for 16 to 18 hours every day in his life. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and the library were connected. That is why he emerged as a studious personality.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the first student to pass the matriculation examination from the backward community of India. Later he graduated from various reputed universities with higher degrees in B.A, MA, M Sc, Ph.D., L.L.D., D Sc, D.Litt, Barrister-at-Law. His subjects were

economics, political science, sociology, history, anthropology, law, journalism, etc. He was a philosopher, an excellent writer, speaker, lawyer, journalist, professor. On the strength of our intellect, the backward society of India has been elevated and taken to the path of knowledge and humanity. Because of this, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar became the father of modern

India. He showed his patriotism by writing the Constitution of Independent India and created the only vast democracy in the world. Wherein all are given equal justice, equal expression free. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was honored with the title of Bharat Ratna by the Government of India. Such a great man was born on April 14, 1891, in Mahu village in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. He had knowledge of 9 languages like Hindi, Pali, Sanskrit, English, French, German, Marathi, Persian and Gujarati.

### Objectives:

The objectives of the research article presented are as follows.

1. To find out how the libraries affected Dr. Ambedkar's life.
2. Explain the concept of libraries from Dr. Ambedkar's point of view.
3. To study the published and unpublished books and other literature of Dr. Ambedkar.
4. To understand how libraries are important in human life by studying Dr. Ambedkar's inspiring life.

### Methodology:

Information is collected and evaluated online from articles, journals, books, websites, etc.

### The only great man who built a house for books:

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar has been counted as the most intelligent student at Columbia University. He is known as a book lover who built a house for books collected through a lifetime of study and knowledge. He has made himself known as the top most scholar in the list of 100 scholars in the world. On average is more intelligent than a thousand Indian scholars and is one of the few scholars from around the world. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar has made his mark as the first Asian economist to earn a Ph.D. in economics and a double doctorate in economics. He is the first Indian to earn a B.Sc., a rare and important doctorate. On the strength of his knowledge, he was completed eight years of study at the University of London in just two years and three months only. The world began to see Dr.B.R.Ambedkar as an intelligent student in the world. He has earned the reputation of being the author of 55 books and various literature. Founded as one of the world's most intelligent law scholars and phenomenologists of the twenty-first century. The identity of a great man who changed the history of nearly five thousand years in just forty years. He is the only Indian in the world to have achieved 32 degrees. He is the only Indian to be accompanied by Carl Marx in the Museum of London. According to the Oxford University survey, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar is the fourth gem of a list of 100 great men in ten thousand years. Dr.Ambedkar is a knowledgeable scholar who built the largest personal library in the world in his house 'Rajgrah' in Dadar, Mumbai. He had collected more than 50.000books in the library of 'Rajgrah'. At that time, 'Rajghar' was the largest personal library in the world. The 'Rajgrah' library was declared as a heritage place in .2013

The young man is giving a good example of how an intelligent person is. A Commission headed by Dr. Welby came from London to India to determine the exchange rate of the rupee. Economics from around the world were invited for this. Many experts have offered their opinions. Finally, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was going to give his opinion. At that time, Dr. Welby said to

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, I have heard the opinions and references of world famous scholar economics. At that point, I do not feel the need to hear your opinion. On this, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar politely and quietly said, "I am the author of the book in which you refer to these scholarly and renowned economics. Parts of that book are still to be written. It is only I who can fulfill it. Dr. Welby stepped down. He waived his hand in the hands of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and apologized and handed over the task of determining the rate of exchange of rupees. (Prahar Newspaper, Accessed on 14th April 2017).

### **Books & Other Literature Written by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar:**

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar has written extensively. They include written books, dissertations, articles, speeches, commentaries, letters, newspapers, etc. No other great person in India has written so much of them. He has total no. of 32 books, including 10 incomplete books, 10 statements or testimonials, 10 theses, articles, and reviews. He most of writings are in English, some in Marathi and others in other languages. The government of Maharashtra has published a total of 22 volumes of Dr.Ambedkar's speech and writing literature, and many more articles are still published. According to the publication committee working on Dr.Ambedkar's book, the entire 42 volumes of his material will be inadequate. His literature has been published in Malayalam in 40 volumes.

### **The list of some selected books and other literature of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.**

- 1 Administration and Finance of the East India Company 1915
- 2 Ancient Indian Commerce --
- 3 Annihilation Of Caste 1936
- 4 Buddha And His Dhamma 1957
- 5 Buddha Or Karl Marx 1946
- 6 Castes In India 1918
- 7 Commercial Relations of India in the Middle Ages --
- 8 Communal Deadlock And a Way to Solve it 1946
- 9 Essays on Untouchables and Untouchability 1 --
- 10 Essays on Untouchables and Untouchability 2 --
- 11 Essays on Untouchables and Untouchability 3 --
- 12 Evidence Before The Royal Commission On Indian Currency And Finance --
- 13 Federation versus Freedom 1936
- 14 Frustration --
- 15 India and The Pre-requisites of Communism --
- 16 India on the eve of the crown government --
- 17 Lectures on the English Constitution --
- 18 Maharashtra as a Linguistic Province 1948
- 19 Manu and the Shudras--
- 20 Mr. Gandhi And The Emancipation Of The Untouchables 1943
- 21 Need for Checks and Balances 1953
- 22 Notes on Acts and Laws --
- 23 Notes on History of India --
- 24 Notes on Parliamentary Procedure --
- 25 Pakistan or the Partition of India/Thoughts on Pakistan 1940
- 26 Paramountcy and the claim of the Indian states to be independent --
- 27 Philosophy of Hinduism --

- 28 Plea to the Foreigner --
- 29 Preservation of Social Order --
- 30 Ranade Gandhi & Jinnah 1943
- 31 Review : Currency & Exchange --
- 32 Review : Report of the Taxation Inquiry Committee 1926
- 33 Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Ancient India
- 34 Riddle in Hinduism
- 35 Small Holdings in India and their Remedies 1918
- 36 Statement of Evidence to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1926
- 37 States and Minorities 1926
- 38 The Constitution of British India --
- 39 The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India 1925
- 40 The Present Problem in Indian Currency 1925
- 41 The Present Problem in Indian Currency 2
- 42 The Problem of Political Suppression
- 43 The Problem of the Rupee 1923
- 44 The Untouchables and the Pax Britannica
- 45 The Untouchables Who were they and why they became Untouchables 1948
- 46 Thoughts on Linguistic States 1955
- 47 Untouchables or the Children of India
- 48 Waiting for a Visa 1935-36
- 49 What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables? 1945
- 50 Which is worse?
- 51 Who were the Shudras? 1946
- 52 With the Hindus (Source: <http://drambedkarbooks.wordpress.com>)

#### **Newspapers established by Dr. Ambedkar:**

After completing his education, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar spent his life eradicating the caste system in India. He started various newspapers to raise awareness about the backward, exploited, downtrodden people and send their grievances and problems to the government. It included newspapers such as Mooknayak, Bahishkrut Bharat, Samata, Janata, Prabuddha Bharat.

List of Newspapers established by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar. (Source: <https://mr.wikipedia.org/s/3qeg>)

- 1 Mooknayak 1920
- 2 Bahishkrut Bharat 1927
- 3 Samata 1928
- 4 Janata 1930
- 5 Prabuddha Bharat 1956

#### **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Utkrushta Sarvajanic Granthalaya Puraskar:**

Inspired by the life of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, the Government of Maharashtra awarded Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Utkarsh Sarvagani Library Award for outstanding performance to the public libraries and librarians.

#### **Awards are divided into categories:**

1. Awards to Best Libraries
2. Awards to Best Staff and Library Activist



To create healthy competition among the libraries towards building good stock of books and rendering satisfactory, qualitative library services to the public, Government has started to giving awards to Best Libraries in each class of libraries from 1984-85. The Award is named as “Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Utkrushta Granthalaya Puraskar”. (Directorate of Libraries, Government of Maharashtra).

### **Ideas for Increasing Educational Level of Dr. B. R Ambedkar:**

According to Ambedkar, “Education is a weapon of creation of mental and educational development, the weapon of eradication of social slavery of economic development of political freedom.”<sup>4</sup> While emphasizing the need for education he puts forth the demand of law of compulsory education. He knew that the problem of primary education is the problem of the nation. He is the conference of Mahabaleshwar held on May 31, 1929, addressed that “The problem of the spread of primary education is the most dominating one. In the present day, these countries who bear the maximum Dalit illiterates don’t sustain in the competition of life. The spread of primary education is the base of national development. It will take more time if the spread of primary education is dependent on the interest of common people. So it needs to implement a compulsory Act of primary education.”

So what Ambedkar wished through this speech was that there should not be only Act of education but it needs to be with effective implementation. Once compulsory education is implemented, it needs much expenditure. But if this opportunity is given in the hands of local self-government then it faces the problem of money which fails Act. But actually the position is that our education system is caught in the hands of those who don’t know about it. So, to remove this it needs the free and compulsory education. According to Ambedkar when the situation gets in much expenditure; the state government and central government has to make compromise in it. Ambedkar further opines that those citizens who are able to pay the fees they should be asked to pay that but those who can’t, should be exempted from it. Ambedkar continues saying that the government must take care of moral responsibility of education that it shouldn’t be very costly. Even the poor should get free education so that the country should gain its achievement very soon. While supporting this point Ambedkar says that, “there should not be separate education for boys and girls.”<sup>6</sup> For him education doesn’t differentiate these sex. (Sarang Gajanan Haribhau, 2014).

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar“sknew that education was the necessary precondition for the reconstruction of the society on the principles of equality and social justice. Studying the development of education in Indian Society he found that during the rule of Peshwa in Maharashtra and even during the earlier period of British Raj, right to education was restricted to higher castes. He fought for the education of masses without discrimination of caste and sex. Participation in the budget to debate he said, “Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of everyone. The education department is not a department which can be treated on the basis of quid pro quo. Education ought to be cheapened in all possible ways and to the greatest possible extent”(Ambedkar, 40-41). Taking active part in the discussion on Bombay University Act and Primary Education Amendment Bill, he contributed his views in the reform of Education. He founded the Dr.B.R.Ambedkar“s believed that education would greatly contribute to the improvement of the untouchables. He always exhorted his followers to reach excellence in the field of knowledge. Knowledge is a liberating force. Education makes man enlightened, makes him aware of this self –respect and also helps him to lead a better life materially. One of the causes of the degradation of the untouchables was that they were denied the right to education. Ambedkar

criticised the British Policy on education for not adequately encouraging education among the lower castes. He felt that even under the British rule education continued mainly to be an upper castes and untouchables and funded various centres of learning. While a labour member in the executive council of the Governor- General, he was instrumental in extending scholarships for education abroad to the untouchable students. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar wanted the untouchables to undergo both liberal education and technical education. He was particularly opposed to education under religious auspices. He warned that only secular in education could instil the values of liberty and equality among the student. (Dr. Salagare M. B, 2018).

#### **Libraries are useful in human life:**

1. We can also understand from the life of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar how the libraries are useful in human life. they says, 'if you have two rupees, buy one rupee bread and one rupee book. Because bread will help you live, while the book will teach you how to live'. Their thoughts were so broad. So it shows how libraries can change human lives.
2. Libraries play an important role as the gateway to knowledge. They provide resources and services to education, support literacy, and education, and help create new ideas and perspectives for creative and innovative societies. They also help you reach an authentic record of the knowledge that has been created and accumulated by previous generations. In a non-library world, it would be difficult to increase research and human knowledge or to preserve the combined knowledge and heritage of the world for future generations. Therefore, the library is essential for human conservation.
3. Libraries help to increase the level of knowledge and enable the human appetite for information. The readership is huge in the world, but expensive books cannot be bought because of the financial situation. Libraries play an important role in such situations. The library is truly a boon for poor readers. Libraries help to handle expensive books, so the library works to enrich human life.
4. The library has a calm and orderly atmosphere which helps the reader to concentrate on the study. In a library environment, the reader can enrich the best kind of information, helping to keep up with its development. In the library, the reader gets the information they need immediately. Because the library is designed in that method.
5. Libraries are useful for human progress because the libraries are doing the work of preserving human values. One of the important goals of the library is to preserve the invaluable repository of human knowledge in the form of books and to present it to the readers in the form of information. The library works to connect humankind with human values. The task of the Legends is to reach out to all the elements of society as a book, and Libraries are working to promote peace, prosperity and intellectual development in human life.

#### **Conclusion:**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's While evaluating his works, he has spent most of his life in the environment of books and libraries. This shows how useful the library was to Dr. Ambedkar. From this, the young generation of today should take this example and realize that the library is useful for making drastic changes in our lives. The person who happens to be in the book does not survive without being known to the world. This is evident from the life work of Dr.

B. R. Ambedkar.

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